

Original number 180. Collected 18th June, 1922, by T. V. Sherrin. Presented by the Godman Exploration Fund.

Readily distinguishable from all the hitherto known forms of the "*peregrinus*" group by its clear ashy-grey colour.

The complete disagreement of this North-Queensland specimen with Pennant's description of the Endeavour-River animal obtained by Banks, on which the name *peregrinus* is founded, shows that the latter name should not be used for any member of the group typified by the common ring-tailed opossum of New South Wales, and I therefore use Gould's name *laniginosus* for the latter. To what species *peregrinus* really applies is not yet clear, but it was probably what we know as *P. herbertensis*, Collett, of which I believe *P. h. colletti*, Waite, to be the young.

THE ROCK *PSEUDOCHIRUS* OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY.

Dr. Matschie* has divided the Ring-tailed Phalangers into three subgenera—*Pseudochirus*, *Pseudochirops*, and *Pseudochirulus*,—of which *Ps. peregrinus*, *albertisi*, and *canescens* are respectively typical.

He has included in the second the North Australian *Ps. dahl*i, but this animal appears to me to be so different from any of the others as also to need a special subgenus for its reception. Its rock- instead of tree-haunting habits, its peculiar short tail, and, in the skull, its excessively inflated mastoids—which rise on each side higher than the occipital crest,—and the extreme imperfection of the palate, whose vacuities extend from the level of the back of *m*¹ to the palation, being only bounded behind by a narrow bar, are all characters which indicate its super-specific separation from the other members of the genus. I would therefore propose to make for it a special subgenus, which might be called *Petropseudes*.

XXVII.—On some small Mammals, chiefly Bats, from the East Indian Archipelago. By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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By the kindness of Dr. de Beaufort, of the Amsterdam Museum, I have been privileged to work out the large series of small mammals, in spirit, from the East Indian Archipelago there preserved, and to describe such new forms as occur among them.

* SB. Ges. Nat. Fr. 1915, p. 83.

Of these, the most interesting are a new fruit-bat from Sumatra allied to *Chironax* and *Balionycteris*, but representing a new genus, and a beautiful parti-coloured *Myotis* allied to *M. weberi* and *bartelsi*, but larger, and showing at its maximum the striking red and black "dead-leaf" coloration that occurs in certain bats, of which the present is the largest.

ÆTHALODES, gen. nov. (Pteropodidæ).

Allied to *Chironax* and *Balionycteris*.

Muzzle broad; lips splayed out. No tail; interfemoral and calcar much reduced; hind limbs furry to base of claws. Wings to between the bases of the first and second toes.

Skull without postorbital foramina; premaxillæ in simple contact anteriorly.

Incisors $\frac{2}{1}$, the inner upper pair both slenderer and shorter than the outer, in marked contrast to the condition in the allied genera. Cheek-teeth $\frac{4}{5}$; p^1 very small; p^3 with strongly developed antero-external basal cusp. Lower grinding-teeth (p_3-m_1) broad, almost square, their shape recalling that in *Dyacopterus*.

Genotype, *Æ. alecto*, sp. n.

This new genus is one of a little group of Cynopterine genera to which *Chironax*, *Balionycteris*, and others belong, as described in Andersen's Catalogue, but it differs markedly in its combination of characters, though it would seem to be most nearly allied to the other small forms *Chironax melanocephalus* and *Balionycteris maculata*.

The proportions of its incisors—the inner pair considerably shorter and more slender than the outer—are unique, while the presence of only one pair of lower incisors, the absence of a tail, and the reduction of the interfemoral are all characters by which it may be readily recognized.

It is, therefore, a striking and highly interesting addition to the known genera of fruit-bats.

Æthalodes alecto, sp. n.

Size small, *Chironax melanocephalus* alone of this group being less in size. Fur thick and woolly, closely covering both the proximal part of the forearms, the whole of the interfemoral membrane, and the hind limbs down to the claws. Colour throughout dark smoky blackish, the face quite black. Middle area of belly slightly lighter. Ears black, the edges slightly thickened and lighter coloured. Membranes black

throughout, except that there are a few inconspicuous lighter spots on the wings which may correspond to the well-marked spots of *Balionycteris*.

Dimensions of the type, measured on the spirit-specimen :—

Forearm 48 mm.

Head and body 67; ear 13; pollex (c. u.) 18; third finger, metacarpus 34, first phalanx 24, second phalanx 30·5; fifth finger, metacarpus 30·5, first phalanx 14·5, second phalanx 16·5; lower leg and hind foot (c. u.) 28.

Hab. (of type). Indrapura Peak, Sumatra. Alt. 7300'.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 23. 1. 2. 1. Current number 93. Collected in 1921 by Messrs. Pratt. Brought home to the Amsterdam Museum by Dr. L. J. Toxopeus.

A very interesting fruit-bat, adding one to a small group of strongly marked forms, mostly inhabitants of mountainous regions.

It is of interest to record that there is also in the collection an example from Pulo Nias of *Chironax melanocephalus*, Temm., which had not been rediscovered since its first description in 1825, and of which, therefore, Dr. Andersen only had for examination the original and somewhat time-worn specimens in the Leyden Museum. It may be noted that the palate-ridges, as Dr. Andersen expected, prove to be very like those of *Cynopterus*, of similar number and shape, except that the posterior ridges are more strongly bent backwards at the sides. The wings are inserted at the base of the first toe, not between the first and second, as in *Æthalodes*.

Myotis hermani, sp. n.

A beautiful black and red bat allied to "*Chrysopteron*" *bartelsi* and *weberi*, Jentink, but larger than either.

Coloration essentially as figured in the excellent plate of *weberi*, the tone of the reddish parts of the membranes very much as figured, near "orange-cinnamon," rather than the "orange" mentioned by the describer. Dark parts blacker than in the figure. Edges of ears black to about the same extent as in *weberi*, therefore less than in *bartelsi*. Hind legs reddish only to the ankles, the feet being black.

Skull with a proportionally small brain-case and long heavy muzzle. The specimen is old, and has a well-marked sagittal crest. Teeth as in such species of the genus as have the second small premolar reduced, this tooth being minute and quite internal above, and minute and half internal below. Large premolar scarcely longer than m_1 above, and not so

long as m_1 below, proportions very different from those stated to occur in the allied species.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen):—

Forearm 61 mm.

Head and body 68; tail 59; ear 21; tragus on inner edge 9; third finger, metacarpus 54, first phalanx 24.5; lower leg and hind foot (c. u.) 42.5.

Skull: greatest length 21; basi-sinual length 16.3; zygomatic breadth 14; palato-sinual length 10; front of canine to back of m^3 9.

Hab. Sabang, N.W. of Sumatra.

Type. Adult female in alcohol. B.M. no. 23. 1. 2. 13. Current number 91. Collected by Mr. G. Herman.

Of the three fine bats above mentioned, the first described—*weberi*—was placed by Jentink in *Kerivoula*; but later, when describing *bartelsi*, he founded a new genus—*Chrysopteron*—for the two, largely on the differences their teeth showed from those of *Kerivoula*. But I fail to see any reason for distinguishing them from *Myotis*, among which there are several other species with the dried-leaf coloration, while one of these—*M. rufopictus*—has the small premolar even more reduced, being absent altogether above in the type and only known specimen: and the premolar is equally reduced in *M. formosus* and *M. sicarius*, the latter a species without the dried-leaf coloration.

At Dr. de Beaufort's suggestion I have named this beautiful bat after its discoverer Mr. Herman, to whom the Amsterdam Museum owes many valuable accessions.

Among the latter there is also an example of a *Pipistrel*, from Sabang, which I at first supposed to be new, owing to its possession of a peculiar sac-like gland on the upper side of the base of the tail. But further study, and the loan of specimens from the Doria Museum, Genoa, showed that this gland was characteristic of the male sex of *Pipistrellus macrotis*, as also of *P. imbricatus* of Java, *kitcheneri* of Borneo, and *lophurus* of the Malay Peninsula. The appreciable number of specimens of both *imbricatus* and *kitcheneri* in the Museum are almost all females, and the type of *P. curtatus*, Miller, said to be a synonym of *macrotis*, is also a female, so that it has only been on the arrival of Mr. Herman's male specimen of *macrotis* that I have been able to draw attention to this striking sexual characteristic.

P. lophurus was distinguished by its possession of a glandular tuft without any idea that the same structure occurred elsewhere.

Murina toxopei, sp. n.

Nearly allied to *M. florum*, Thos., with which it agrees in size and general colour, but the hind limbs, tail, and interfemoral membranes are as thickly haired as they are in *M. suilla*, not nearly naked as in *florum*. Under surface wholly greyish, without white on the throat, the ends of the hairs drabby whitish.

Skull and teeth practically as in *florum*, though the muzzle may be rather longer and the teeth a little heavier throughout. M^3 slightly thicker. Lower canine and premolars rather higher, the posterior premolar with an indistinct groove on its outer aspect, which may, however, be individual.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the spirit-specimen) :—

Forearm 35 mm.

Head and body 43; tail 34; ear 14; third finger, metacarpus 30·5, first phalanx 14·5; lower leg and hind foot (c. u.) 23·7.

Skull: greatest length 17; basi-sinual length 12; front of canine to back of m^3 5·6.

Hab. Buru. Type from En-Biloro.

Type. Adult female. B.M. no. 23. 1. 2. 27. Current number 110. Collected June 1921 by Dr. L. J. Toxopeus.

I have much pleasure in naming this little bat in honour of its discoverer, to whom the Amsterdam Museum owes the fine series of Buru Mammalia which I have been privileged to work out.

Murina canescens, sp. n.

Nearly allied to *M. suilla* and *balstoni*, agreeing with them in general essential characters and size, and equally smaller than *M. florum*; but colour nearly precisely as in the latter, the back similarly dull greyish, and the belly also greyish, with the chest dull whitish. In *balstoni* the whole of the under surface is white, in *suilla* the throat and chest are white, and in the latter the upper surface is more or less strongly rufous. Interfemoral and hind limbs thinly hairy.

Dimensions of the type (measured on the alcoholic specimen) :—

Forearm 29·5 mm.

Head and body 38; tail 30; ear 12; tragus on inner edge 5; lower leg and hind foot (c. u.) 19·3.

Skull: greatest length 14·2; basi-sinual length 10·2; breadth of brain-case 7·4; front of canine to back of m^1 4·8.

Hab. Nias Island, W. of Sumatra.

Type. Adult male. B.M. no. 23. 1. 2. 28. Current number 173. Collected by Mr. Kleiweg de Zwaan. Two specimens.

Tupaia glis phœniura, subsp. n.

General characters of Sumatran *T. g. ferruginea*, but the terminal half of the tail not greyish, as in *ferruginea*, nor abruptly creamy white, as in *demissa*, but gradually passing into orange-rufous, so far as the basal halves of the hairs are concerned. Ends of tail-hairs with a black subterminal ring and pale rufous tip. Underside of terminal part of tail clear bright orange-rufous, just edged with the darker tips of the hairs.

Body and limbs generally closely matching those of *T. g. demissa*, with the same darkening on the posterior back. Hairs of under surface grey-based, with buffy or ochraceous tips.

The type is young, its dimensions being:—

Head and body 134 mm.; tail 133; hind foot 40.

Skull: greatest length 42.

Hab. Deli, Sumatra.

Type. Immature female (skinned out of spirit). B.M. no. 23. 1. 2. 30. Current number 310. Collected by Dr. L. P. de Bussy. Two specimens examined.

In 1904 I described as *Tupaia ferruginea demissa* a tree-shrew from Lower Langkat, in the same part of Sumatra but at a lower level. That animal was characterized by the terminal part of the tail being abruptly contrasted creamy white, and its original collector obtained no less than forty-six specimens showing this peculiar coloration.

Dr. Lyon, in his 'Monograph of Tupaiidæ,' considered it a separate species on the ground that no intermediate specimens between it and *glis ferruginea* were known. Now, however, by its graduated rufous-ended tail, the present form may be considered as an intermediate between *demissa* and *ferruginea*, and I should therefore still retain the terminology I originally used for the creamy-tailed form.

In all probability this, and not *demissa*, was the Deli animal referred to by Jentink as *T. ferruginea chrysura* in 1888.